

MOVEMENT OF CENTERS.

The following table shows the date and location of the center for the beginning and ending of each area of high or low pressure that has appeared on the U. S. weather maps during the month, together with the average daily and hourly velocities. The monthly averages are computed in two ways; first, by considering each path as a unit, and second, by giving equal weight to each day of observation:

Movement of centers of areas of high and low pressure.

Number.	First observed.			Last observed.			Path.		Average velocities.	
	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Length.	Duration.	Daily.	Hourly.
High areas.										
I.....	3, a.m.	47	118	8, p.m.	47	66	3,180	5.5	578	24.1
II.....	6, p.m.	47	121	10, p.m.	49	91	2,560	4.0	640	26.7
III.....	17, p.m.	42	113	25, a.m.	33	82	4,390	7.5	585	24.4
IV.....	23, a.m.	44	125	30, p.m.	47	87	4,428	7.5	590	24.6
Sums.....							14,558	24.5	2,393	
Mean of 4 paths.....									598	24.9
Mean of 24.5 days.....									594	24.8
Low areas.										
I.....	1, a.m.	38	109	6, p.m.	47	65	2,730	5.5	496	20.7
II.....	4, p.m.	52	114	7, p.m.	49	91	1,218	3.0	406	16.9
III.....	7, p.m.	39	105	9, p.m.	38	92	1,194	2.0	597	34.9
IV.....	20, p.m.	52	113	27, p.m.	47	76	2,538	7.0	363	15.1
Sums.....							7,880	17.5	1,862	
Mean of 4 paths.....									465	19.4
Mean of 17.5 days.....									450	18.7

NORTH ATLANTIC METEOROLOGY.

Fog.—The limits of fog belts west of the fortieth meridian, as reported by shipmasters, are shown on Chart I by dotted shading.

East of the fifty-fifth meridian fog was reported on 22 dates; between the fifty-fifth and sixty-fifth meridians on 20 dates, and west of the sixty-fifth meridian on 22 dates. Compared with the corresponding month of the last seven years, the dates of occurrence of fog east of the fifty-fifth meridian numbered 11 more than the average; between the fifty-fifth and sixty-fifth meridians, 7 more than the average; and west of the sixty-fifth meridian, 7 more than the average. Fog was noted on every day of the month, except the 3d, 17th, and 18th.

OCEAN ICE FOR JUNE.

The following table shows the southern and eastern limits of the regions within which icebergs or field ice were reported for June during the last thirteen years:

Southern limit.			Eastern limit.		
Month.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Month.	Lat. N.	Long. W.
June, 1883.....	40 28	51 45	June, 1883.....	48 14	42 43
June, 1884.....	41 42	47 49	June, 1884.....	44 00	45 23
June, 1885.....	39 38	48 12	June, 1885.....	45 14	41 12
June, 1886.....	40 30	53 00	June, 1886.....	49 15	40 00
June, 1887.....	40 40	48 34	June, 1887.....	43 22	39 19
June, 1888.....	43 38	43 21	June, 1888.....	43 38	43 34
June, 1889.....	42 54	49 51	June, 1889.....	46 57	40 29
June, 1890.....	40 01	52 00	June, 1890*.....	46 08	37 07
June, 1891.....	40 15	50 24	June, 1891.....	44 15	43 47
June, 1892.....	41 44	50 40	June, 1892.....	45 50	40 46
June, 1893.....	42 08	53 19	June, 1893.....	47 30	44 19
June, 1894.....	40 10	57 30	June, 1894.....	49 30	36 30
June, 1895.....	41 08	51 10	June, 1895.....	50 30	42 51
Mean.....	41 09	50 35	Mean.....	46 38	41 21

* On the 10th a small block of ice was reported in N. 46° 28', W. 38° 34'.

The limits of the region within which icebergs or field ice were reported for June, 1895, are shown on Chart I by crosses. The southernmost ice reported, a berg 200 feet long by 50 feet

high, observed on the 10th in the position given, was about the normal southern limit, and the easternmost ice reported, a berg observed on the 18th, in the position given, was about one-half of a degree west of the normal eastern limit of ice for June.

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

The mean temperature only is given for each station in Table II, for voluntary observers, but in Table I, both the mean temperatures and the departures from the normal are given for the current month for all the regular stations of the Weather Bureau.

The *monthly mean temperature* published in Table I, for the regular stations of the Weather Bureau, is the simple mean of all the daily maxima and minima; for voluntary stations a variety of methods of computation is necessarily allowed, as shown by the notes appended to Table II.

The distribution of the monthly mean temperature of the air over the United States and Canada is shown by the dotted isotherms on Chart II; the lines are drawn over the high irregular surface of the Rocky Mountain plateau, although the temperatures have not been reduced to sea level, and the isotherms, therefore, relate to the average surface of the country occupied by our observers; such isotherms are controlled largely by the local topography, and should be drawn and studied in connection with a contour map.

The *regular diurnal period* in temperature is shown by the hourly means given in Table IV for all stations having self-registers.

As compared with the normal for June, the mean temperatures for the current month were in excess over the whole of the United States east of the Mississippi River, except in the east Gulf States. The greatest excesses were: Rockliffe, 6.4; Port Stanley, 6.2; Toronto, 5.9; Rochester, 5.6. They were deficient over the Rocky Mountain slope and plateau region, the greatest deficits were: Miles City, 6.4; Qu'Appelle, 5.9; Lander, 5.5; Bismarck, 5.2; Williston, 5.1.

Considered by districts, the mean temperatures for the current month show departures from normal temperatures as given in Table I. The greatest positive departure was: Lower Lake, 4.1. The greatest negative departure was: Northern slope, 4.4.

The *years of highest and lowest mean temperature* for June are shown in Table I of the Review for June, 1894. The mean temperature for the current month was the highest on record at: Northfield, 66.2; Albany, 72.6; Rochester, 70.7; Buffalo, 68.8; Harrisburg, 73.4; Pittsburg, 74.7; Columbus, Ohio, 74.9; Sacramento, 72.9. It was the lowest on record at: St. Vincent, 58.2; Moorhead, 61.4; Miles City, 60.6; Helena, 56.6; Idaho Falls, 56.8; Lander, 56.3; Cheyenne, 56.8; Denver, 61.8; Pueblo, 66.2; El Paso, 77.5.

The *maximum and minimum temperatures* of the current month are given in Table I. The highest maxima were: Yuma and Fresno, 109 (23d); Red Bluff, 108 (23d); Tucson, 106 (26th). The lowest maxima were: Tatoosh Island, 71 (27th); Neah Bay, 74 (27th). The highest minima were: Port Eads, 75 (1st); Galveston, 72 (21st); Corpus Christi, 70 (6th); the lowest minima were: Baker City, 28 (15th); Idaho Falls, 28 (18th); Lander, 29 (18th); Carson City, 30 (18th).

The *years of highest maximum and lowest minimum temperatures* are given in the last four columns of Table I of the current REVIEW. During the present month the maximum temperatures were the highest on record at: Nantucket, 89; Woods Hole, 85; Buffalo, 93; Port Huron, 95; Detroit, 96; Grand Haven, 90; Columbus, Ohio, 99; Pittsburg, 98; Harrisburg, 97; Parkersburg, 99; Indianapolis, 100; Louisville, 100; Knoxville, 96; Cape Henry, 99; Hatteras, 91; Wilmington, 100; Columbia, S. C., 102; Titusville, 95; Concordia, 101; Wichita, 101; Port Angeles, 82. The minimum